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COMMON - USE WORDS IN PROSE SPEECH

Abstract: *The article argues that common words are an important vocabulary tool for prose speech, and that it enhances the sensitivity of speech.*
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Introduction

The lexics of common – use in the term of essence that language considered as a foundation of a structure of the vocabulary and in all types of speech, including, in prose it is used as a basic lexical unit. However in linguistics including in uzbek linguistics as well the feature of common use words in different speech procces is not studied completely by researchers. This lexic layer has been called variously prof. M. Mukarramov [3;112] uses the term of "common use lexics'' referring to this lexic layer, in his own researches, the authors of " uzbek language lexicology" [8;11] uses the term as a "lexics of limited using area", in research of E. Begmatov, he uses various terms as a, wider use words, common use words, and also active layer or sphere [1;27]. Although the common use words are called differently, in all research they are emphasized significant words using in daily life. Common use words are active layer for all types of speech therefore we cannot imagine prose without this lexic layer. Common use words serve play a significant role in prose including expressing idea and serves as a essential material wider richness of content. It is distinguished supporting thoughtful styles [6;57]. Meaning and stylestic devises of common use words and paying more attention to learning the lexical layer of point of view of the sourse of research.

Analysis of Subject Matters

It is clear in the research of literary analysis, the researchers less pay attention to the common use words. They ofte use the less used words such as vulgar expressions and slangs are often analysed. However if it is taken a look to any texts in prose there can be seen more common use words than other words. For example, flow of clouds, which was heavily dragged from the northwest, made the city sky inn, and pulled out a cloud of caravans, which moved slowly to the south. Although the movement seemed too calm on the ground, it was surprising that an endless cloud of caravans would leave the blue scene at in instant, full moon and silent stars appeard in less than an hour (H. G'ulom. "Mangulik"). This text is perfectly artistic and its expressions are fancy, it contains artistic expressions, descriptions, and animations. In the text, the literal subtleties of the world are skillfully used, such as adding a poetic meaning to words such as caravans, caravansaray - inn on the caravan route, leisure, addressing and directing. Thus this fictional text uses a total of 59 words. Of these, 9 are literary words, 3 are historical words, 4 are geographical terms and remaining 33 are common words.

This text not only shows that common language words in prose speech are one of the most important vocabulary layers that provide speech effects, but also the common vocabulary of prose speech. In general, there is no single type of speech that can be expressed without generic words. The words of generalism are

important sources of vocabulary, not only in artistic prose but also in poetry.

Masalan, Qara, bahor sep yozibdi olamga,
Qara, g'uncha gul shoxini ebibdi,
Yasanishni unutmay deb bayramga,
Balki u ham rumolchasin tugubdi.
 (E. Vohidov. "Uchi tugik dastrumol")
For example,
Look spring sprinkled the world,
Look the bud bent the flower's branch
To keep the fest in mind,
Perhaps she also wrapped a handkerchief.

All the words in this poetic passage are common words, and it seems that these words express a very elegant, artistic thought, which is common use uf the beauty and attractiveness of the language of the work of art indicates that the words have a great potential.

The common sense of words in the context of artistic speech is broad. For example, common sense words serve primarly as a chain connecting words to the different layers used in the speech procces. Secondly common use words are characterized by the breadth of meaning, the greater meaning, than the words in other layers. Both of these features show that common language is an important vocabulary in prose speech.

In the prose speech, it is a speech that is distinguished from the vocabulary as well as the breadth of the possibilities. In this type of speech, all linguistic means serve the artistic and image - making effect that reveals the essence of the work. For example, the moon crosses the roof and places the mulberry shade on the ditch. The water in the ditch is flowing with bells (S. Ahmad. "Ufq"). This fiction text is also characterized by a vivid picture of nature. While it may seem like a simple outline, it has a complex process, such as artistic expression, artistic expression of life through creative eyes. Undoubtedly, the aesthetic pleasure of the moon will pass through the roof, carry the shade of mulberry to the ditch, and ring the water. Because these expressions have created a very sophisticated, expressive feeling. This is because it is an artistic expression, and in literary language it is not expressed in that way but it sounds ridiculous. In the discourse, however, the opposite is true. As you can see, this text also appears to have come from a common word. Here is another example. The following passages create a beautiful artistic image with the use of a common flower word.

(Mana senga olam olam gul)
Here you are, many flowers,
(Etagingaga siqqanicha ol)
Tuck it into your skirt.

First of all, it should be noted that the word flower is one of the most important means of creating a traditional poetic image in fiction, particularly in poetry. In the prose texts it is also used in the poetic meanings of the word "youth", "beauty", "redness", "purity" M. Mirtojiyev gives some examples of the use of the word flower in the occult sense of the word "soul" [2;69]. In the above passages, the word flower also forms a poetic image, expressing the meaning of "beauty, the renewal of the world - the advent of spring." The importance of the word in the process of artistic speech is evident when it combines poetic meaning with its subjective meaning. For example, the sky is cloudy. No stars are visible (Oybek. "Qutlug' qon") is a common word that has a subjective meaning. In this sense, it served as a name for the text. In another text, the word cloud is poetic, with the aim of enhancing the artistic effect of speech. Such words can only be expressed through artistic texts. For example, he knew that the clouds that had been accumulating on Akbarov's head for a long time, not only one day, but about one day, had come to light (P. Qodirov. "Uch ildiz"). The word cloud in this text is used in the literal sense, as in the first text, because of its inherent dignity. An artistic text is the source of such fine expressions of language words. It would not be difficult to imagine how poor the language would have been if the fiction was not without its various forms. This shows that the source of all the beauty of the language is art, and what defines the brilliance of artistic creativity is the language. This relationship between fiction and language is seen in the use of words in the literal sense, in the breadth of the meaning of the word, and these phenomena are mainly manifestations of artistic speech. In this context, we will look at some examples that illustrate the breadth of the meaning of the word, the source of the literary text and, therefore, the means of creating the artistic image in the word text.

Research Methodology

As you know, the image and artistic effect are very complex. This process requires a certain sense of meaning. At the same time, emphasizing the importance of M. Polyakov's idea of the need for word-image-concept-object [4;123] in the language of fiction, it is possible to say that the word-meaning-image unit is the main means of illuminating the essence of the literary text. Consequently, word is a means of expression. Speech; this function of the word is not enough. Must be able to create a word picture in a prose speech. In the process of creating artistic images, the word conditions vary. For example, in the literal sense, the artistic expression of the word in the portrayal of the meaning, enhances the image and effectiveness of the speech. While speaking of prose as an artistic discourse, one cannot ignore the role of the word-figurative unit in this process. It is possible that this feature of prose speech gives the basis for a methodical task, even in the commonplace words, which are free of any styling. For example, "Sign out." "Take it, pull it," said the old woman, turning to the terrace and looking out at the river. "What's going on there?" Hey, man's boiling (Sh.Xolmirzayev. "Qil ko'prik"). The role of the boiling expression in this

text is measured by its literal meaning. This is because the combination of boiled in the text means "artistic meaning". The compound was able to paint the text in the sense of "crowded" rather than the original "boiling". Or: This day, the sun was silent for the outdoors and smiled down on the ground. In the formation of the intellectual image (A.Qodiriy. "O'tkan kunlar"), it is important that the combination of laughing, not the meaning of laughter, but the meaning of the openness of the sky is important. As you can see, word-for-word is one of the most important symbols of prose speech. In addition to the literal meaning of the word, it creates artistic representation by expressing different meanings, and the fact that such features are also present in the common words, which hold the vocabulary of this layer in the prose and language system. Requires that you set the correct value.

The common words are most often used in the linguistic units in the prose speech and represent all the features, state, and features of nature and society. Common words are also a major part of the literary language vocabulary. Therefore, the main vocabulary that connects prose speech to literary language are common words.

Compared to other words in the language dictionary, general nouns are active in all forms of speech. In the prose speech, the common nouns are very characteristic of the fact that they perform their original function - nominative and communicative. As a striking example of our opinion, we would like to note the peculiarities of generic words in prose speech. First of all, the common nouns in prose texts are lexical sources that integrate the language of fiction into literary language. Secondly, it is also a common language that provides pragmatic speech with other forms of speech.

Third, many visual aids come from the common word. Consequently, as noted above, the words of the general public are rich in synonyms, with many different meanings and artistic meanings. These features extend the function of public speech in prose speech. It is well known that publicity is one of the most important features of prose speech. In some form of speech, or in words, as often as in prose speech. In terms of the breadth of expressions in the prose speech, the common words differ from other dictionaries. Therefore, when examining the role of common words in prose speech, it is important to pay special attention to their versatility. This is because the words in this layer, which have been used for a long time in the dictionary, are very diverse. For example, there are dozens of common words used in the prose texts, such as regular head, hand, beating, breaking, extracting, and many other common words. In this sense, common words are one of the means by which the prose of the text can be extended. Not only does the prose speak in general terms, it also extends the meaning of the words by the writers.

Analysis and results

As a result, many of the meanings expressed in general terms come as new meanings for both prose and language, which are often characteristic of the artist's individual style. For example, in the Interpretation Dictionary of the Uzbek language it is possible to hide in common usage the word "waist" in seven terms [9;98-99], while the word "sixteen" is used [9;134-135], and the word "go" is used 20 times [10;382-384]. It is well known that such expressive expression is based on the use of the word in its own meaning, as well as in its literal or figurative sense. Unlike other words found in literary texts, such generalized expression is undoubtedly an important vocabulary that provides prose and fiction. After all, the ability to express different meanings with the use of common words is also realized in the prose of speech. At the same time, some of the meanings expressed by common words also serve to enhance the effectiveness of prose text. For example, many pronunciations of common sense "tegmoq" in prose texts can be seen to have enhanced the effectiveness of speech: the combination -**labi-labiga tegmay** with the help of **"tegmoq"** means **"to'xtovsiz, tez-tez gapirmoq"** (speak frequently, often). (**O'zbek oyim erining istehzosiga tushunib qoldi va labi-labiga tegmay bobillab ketdi.** A.Qodiriy. "O'tkan kunlar") the combination of **"yelkasi yerga tegmagan"** means **"zo'r kuchlilik"** (great strength). In general, there are more than 20 meanings of the verb **"tegmoq"** in the prose texts. It is noteworthy that in most places it is the artistic expression of the word. Let us look at the examples: **joniga tegdi "bezor qilmoq"** (annoyed) (**Samovarchi, dovyurak mehmon yigitga qora qilib, joniga tekkan chapanilardan qasdini oldi** (H.G'ulom. "Mangulik"), in the meaning **ongiga tegdi "o'ziga keltirmoq"** (**Faqat Mahkam xayolini yig'ib ololmay o'zi bilan o'zi bo'lib o'tirardi. Nihoyat Akbarovning bir gapi uni ongiga sal tegib o'tdi** P.Qodirov. "Uch ildiz"), in the meaning **issiq tegib "ta'sir etmoq"** (to impact) (**Uning fikrlari go'yo yuragidan yonib chiqayotganday va Mahkamga issiq tegib, ko'nglidagi muzni eritayotganday bo'lardi** (P. Qodirov. "Uch ildiz").

As well as, in the literary texts we can face the meaning **boshi yostiqqa tegdi "kasal bo'ldi", ko'ngliga tegdi "xafa qilmoq", jig'iga tegmoq "jahlini chiqarmoq", ko'kragiga shabada tegdi "ishi o'ngarilmoq", peshonasi devorga tegdi "qilmishiga pushaymon bo'lmoq", me'daga tegmoq "jahlini chiqarmoq", tesha tegmagan gap "aytilmagan gap", qo'li qo'liga tegmay "tez, ildam"** such these, and also the first meaning as **"xat borib tegdi", "erga tegdi" (**"touched the pillow", "got sick" upset, "upset", banged his chest, "bumped up", his forehead hit the wall. "Regret", gesture "irritate", say something untouchable, "unforeseen", "touch the letter" with the words "quick, fast" without touching it, It can also be noted that it is used in its

literal sense, such as "marrying"). In this context, we have noted that the common consumed word **"tegmoq"** is used in 15 meanings. However, these meanings of the verbs do not indicate the limits of expressing the verb. These meanings are only a small part of the various meanings in the prose texts. Second, mainly the nominal meaning expanded the scope of the word. Consequently, the use of **"boshi yostiqqa tegdi"** means **"kasal bo'lmoq"**, or the use of the **peshonasi devorga tegdi** means **"qilmishiga pushaymon bo'ldi"** the result of a derivative expression. As you can see, general speech has a wide variety of speech functions, as the speech is broad. In particular, the fact that multilingualism is mostly common in the general terms indicates that this layer in the language dictionary has a special place within the prose of speech.

Therefore, it is no doubt that the analysis of prose texts is one of the most important questions that the researcher needs to pay attention to, in particular, the peculiarities of the common vocabulary, which is its main dictionary.

An important feature of prose speech is that when it comes to artistic expression, it is often learned that art is connected with figurative means. However, it is obvious that not all literary texts can be decorated with figurative means. Therefore, the emergence of fiction and art is not the result of a union of figurative means. While not denying the artistic dimension of figurative means, we would like to emphasize that fiction is an important tool for creating the figurative sensitivity of fiction. Consequently, without a doubt any figurative tool is inevitably based on the word and its skillful use of the text.

As well as the richness of prose speech in the form of figurative means and the peculiarity of the speech itself, it is related to the vocabulary process that only a few words can be expressed by a single dictionary tool. For example, the common meaning of the verb "qo'ymoq" is "narsani biror joyga qo'yish" in this sense this word plays the nominal function of the word and prose. In the literary discourse it can be seen that the word is used in the following meanings: in the sense of **"qoldirmoq"**

(…Isoq oqsoqolning muhabbat tarixini eshitishni boshqa vaqtga qo'ydi (H.G'ulom. "Mangulik"), (...Isoq put off hearing the elder's love story for a while (H.G'ulom. "Mangulik") **"tegmaslik, xalaqit bermaslik"** in the sense of (**Bechoralar shu yerda jon saqlab yotishganga o'xshaydi. Qo'ying, o'lmasin (**Mirmuhsin. "Umid"), ("The poor seem to be alive here. Let them not die (Mirmuhsin. "Umid"), **"gap qistirdi" ma'nosida (Lampa moyi esdan chiqmasin deb qo'shib qo'ydi (**H.G'ulom. "Mangulik"), "added" so as not to forget (H.G'ulom "Mangulik", **"chidamoq"** in the sense of (**Oxunboboyevning dashnomi malol kelsa ham, tishini-tishiga qo'yib jim turishga majbur bo'ldi (**S.Ahmad "Ufq") in the sense of "to endure" (Ahunbabaev was forced to keep silent, even though his reproach was bad (S. Ahmad "Ufq"). It is possible to observe the situation with his own help: he smiled (Ali Kushchi, as he was looking at this charming and adorable room, came up with a thought and smiled (O.Yaqubov. "Ulug'bek xazinasi"). In the prose texts, he squatted on the shoulders of the word, swung it, chained it, sighed, winked, looked at it as many. used in the meanings. Or the literal meaning of the rest of the word "stops and stops" (Ali Kushchi stuck his beard in the briefcase and hit the hole for a moment (O. Yaqubov. "Ulug'bek xazinasi"). But that's the word it is also used to express the opposite of the same meaning, indicating that the subtlety of prose speech is unique, and that the meaning of the word in the literary text is infinite. (As the Prince's troops crossed Ceyhan and approached Kesh (O.Yaqubov. "Ulug'bek xazinasi"). The word "remaining" in the phrase "to approach" means "to approach". It is contrary to the true meaning of the word remaining.

From the above analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn. The common vocabulary is the main vocabulary of all types of speech, as well as prose, as the language is the main dictionary unit of the dictionary.

Common words are versatile, and because of the wide variety of usage in the literal sense, reinforces the expression of the prose and its expressiveness.

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